

# IRRIGATE THE WEST.

## GREAT PROJECTS TO RECLAIM THE DESERT.

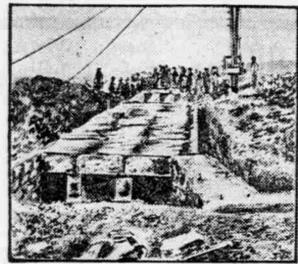
Twenty-seven Million Dollars to Be Expended in Constructing Fourteen Great Irrigation Projects Throughout Arid Lands of the West.

An appropriation of \$27,000,000 of the reclamation fund for the construction of fourteen irrigation projects in the arid West has been decided upon by the Secretary of the Interior, who has approved the plans of the engineers for works in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Actual construction has already begun on the Salt river project in Arizona and on the Truckee project in Nevada. Each of these projects involves a constructive cost of \$3,000,000.

The sum of \$2,500,000 is reserved for the completion of the Uncompahgre project in Montrose and Delta counties of Colorado on the west side of the main ridge of the Rocky mountains.

In Idaho the sum of \$2,000,000 has been provisionally allotted for the car-



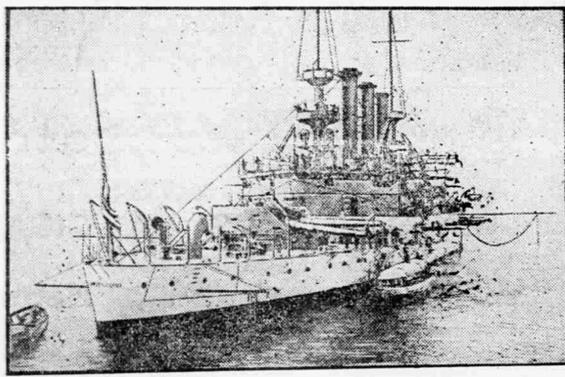
CARSTONE OF AN OUTLET CANAL.—The World To-day.

rying out of the Minidoko project in the valley of the Snake river. The area to be irrigated is about 120,000 acres. Practically all of the land under this project belongs to the government. It is proposed to divide the lands into tracts of forty and eighty acres each, thus making 1,400 new farms, with homes for 7,000 people.

For California the Secretary has set aside \$3,000,000 for the construction of an irrigation works on the Colorado river above Yuma. The irrigable lands in the Colorado basin consist almost entirely of long, narrow valleys, ranging from five to ten feet in elevation above the stream in low water.

For the completion of the Milk river project in Montana \$1,500,000 has been apportioned. This project in its entirety contemplates the storage in St. Mary lakes of the flood waters of St. Mary's river, a tributary of the Saskatchewan river in Hudson bay drainage.

Owing to the international complications which it is feared would arise, the Canadians already being users of the waters of the Milk river, it is probable that a plan of keeping the waters wholly



THE DAMAGED UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MISSOURI.

within the United States will be adopted.

When it was determined that the Sweetwater reservoir probably could not be filled, owing to an inadequate water supply, search was made for other reservoir sites, and one was found on the North Platte river about three miles below the mouth of Sweetwater river. This is at the beginning of the canyon through the Rattlesnake range.

A dam constructed here will be 75 feet in length at the bottom, 200 feet high and about 250 feet long at the top. Surveys show the superficial area of the reservoir thus created to be about 23,000 acres and the capacity 1,080,000 acre feet. It is probable that it will hold all the flood and surplus water flowing in the North Platte river to this point. The waters thus stored will be used on lands in eastern Wyoming, in the Goshute Hole region south of the North Platte river, and in western Nebraska.

The Hondo project in New Mexico is located on Hondo river, a tributary of Pecos river in southeastern New Mexico, about twelve miles southwest from the town of Roswell, in the county of Chaves. The river is torrential in character and the ordinary summer supply is already appropriated.

The Buford project, North Dakota, is located on the west or left bank of Yellowstone river and involves a canal about eighty miles long and covering 60,000 acres of land in Montana and North Dakota. The cost is placed at \$1,650,000.

The Malheur project, Oregon, contemplates the reclamation of land in eastern Oregon, near Snake river, in the vicinity of the towns of Vale and Ontario.

The Belle Fourche project, South Dakota, involves the reclamation of lands in the northeastern part of the Black Hills, in Butte and Meade counties, South Dakota, by the diversion of the waters of Belle Fourche river and the storage of its flood waters in basins east of the town of Belle Fourche. From reservoirs filled by a large feeder canal from the river the waters will be distributed to lands in the Belle Fourche valley, where it is thought at least 90,000 acres may be reclaimed, about one-half of which is in public ownership.

# UNION IS NOW LIKELY.

## Presbyterian Church North and South May Unite.

Of great significance to the adherents of the Christian faith and of great far-reaching importance to the Presbyterian Church is the action of the northern general assembly at Buffalo in removing all barriers against an organic union of the northern and southern branches of the church.

The long-deferred step toward unity was taken in the adoption of a resolution declaring that the general assembly removes all aspersions and charges or any and every kind made by previous assemblies reflecting on the Christian character of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and that it is ready at any time to confer on the subject of closer relations whenever such conference shall be agreeable to the general assembly of the church. Having cleared its record in this way the northern assembly instructed its moderator to carry the "olive branch" immediately to the southern assembly, which very promptly expressed its gratification at the action taken.

The Presbyterian Church, like many other great organizations, split on the question of loyalty to the Union at the breaking out of the Civil War. In May, 1861, the general assembly, meeting in Philadelphia, adopted a paper in reference to the Civil War which asserted the loyalty of the church to the Union and promised the support of all its churches and ministers to the federal government. As a result of this action the representatives of forty-seven presbyteries, commissioned for that purpose, met in Augusta, Ga., in December, 1861, and organized a new assembly, designated as the "Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America." The cause assigned for the separation was that the church had exceeded her rights in pronouncing on a political question. It expressed no sympathy for the Confederate cause, but emphasized its purely ecclesiastical mission.

With the passing away of the sectional bitterness engendered by the war the northern and southern branches of the church have naturally been drawn closer together and overtures have been made from time to time looking to organic reunion. Theological differences do not divide the two great bodies, and past differences have almost disappeared.

There is also a fair prospect of the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with the Presbyterian Church in the North. That church seceded in 1810 because of differences as to the educational qualifications of ministers and also as to doctrinal questions.

## THE DAMAGED MISSOURI.

### Little Evidence of the Recent Explosion in a Picture.

The most surprising feature of the recent explosion on the battleship Missouri, in which thirty-four young men lost their lives, is the fact that the vessel was not blown to atoms. Looking at the photograph here presented, and which was taken shortly after the calamity occurred, one can see little evidence of the disaster. There are broken rails at the sides, the turret is powder stained and one of the guns is out of position, but

aside from these things one looks in vain for evidence of the explosion in the photograph. The powder used by our navy is of the smokeless kind. One-half of a charge is always kept in a sealed copper cylinder and is seldom removed, except for testing. When one considers that the brass work of the handling room of the Missouri was melted by the terrific heat it is strange that these copper cylinders lying in the different magazines grouped around the handling room did not suffer a like fate. In the latter event it is doubtful if any one on the ship would have escaped.

### News of Minor Note.

Yellow fever has broken out in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

George Richardson was drowned in Wea creek at what is known as Potts' Fork, in Miami county, Kan.

In the third annual debate between the University of Colorado and the University of Kansas the victory was awarded to Colorado.

A proposition to memorialize Congress in behalf of Canadian reciprocity was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Helen Muchmore, 5, Cincinnati, Ohio, fell into a posthole and drowned in a few inches of water. She was the daughter of J. J. Muchmore.

Curtis Jett, who murdered J. B. Marcum in the court house of Breathitt county, Ky., has accepted a life sentence rather than face a new trial.

A gray wolf wandered into the heart of Kansas City and was killed in a back yard at 608 Wyandotte street. The animal was about 8 months old.

Saint A. D. Balcombe, prominent in State and national politics, for seven years publisher of the Omaha Republican, and for fifty years identified with the development of the West, died at his home in Omaha, Neb., aged 74 years.

Roy Harper, a young man living near Mutual, O. T., shot and probably fatally wounded himself because his fiancée refused to marry him. The day for the wedding had been set, and Harper procured the marriage license. He went to the home of his intended bride, but she had run away, and refused to return when sent for.



The Fifty-eighth Congress appropriated \$781,574,629.99. In this amount is included all the regular annual bills, deficiencies, amounts authorized by special acts, etc. If from this amount there shall be deducted contributions to the sinking fund and amounts appropriated for deficiencies there will be left approximately \$700,000,000 as the expenditures authorized for the operation of the government during the next fiscal year. Analysis of the appropriations is interesting. The regular annual appropriations amount to \$612,300,966.00; deficiencies to \$26,801,843.93; miscellaneous to \$1,000,000; permanent appropriations to \$141,471,820. The increases in appropriation bills of 1905 over 1904 aggregate \$28,516,123.97. Increases of separate bills are as follows:

Diplomatic	\$ 51,850.00
District of Columbia	2,383,643.00
Fortifications	329,775.78
Indian	907,554.63
Legislative	358,259.56
Military Academy	229,218.17
Navy	16,128,349.51
Postoffice	19,063,449.00
Rivers and harbors, regular bill	3,000,000.00
Deficiencies	5,336,183.68
Permanent appropriations	8,882,000.00
Total increase	\$57,964,283.33

Against these are to be placed the decreases, which are as follows:

Agriculture	\$ 78,120.00
Army	818,451.85
Pensions	1,486,900.00
Sundry civil	24,525,448.76
Miscellaneous	1,941,238.65
Total decrease	\$28,848,159.26
Net increase	\$28,516,123.97

A careful study of the figures shows that the increases in appropriations for the civil establishment greatly exceed those for the military establishment, the military appropriations, as a matter of fact, showing a decrease of almost \$10,000,000.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a statement showing the cost of government of the principal countries of the world. The statement is based on statistics of the year 1903, the latest available from foreign countries. It shows the population, the expenditure and the per capita expenditure of each nation treated, with the result that the cost of our government is the lowest on the list. From the data on the statement the following preparative table is provided:

Countries.	Popula- tion.	Expendi- ture.	Per capita expen- diture.
New Zealand	288,000	\$30,241,000	\$38.88
Australian Com- monwealth	3,772,000	142,148,000	37.69
United Kingdom	41,991,000	877,700,000	21.39
Portugal	3,362,000	65,250,000	17.84
Belgium	6,094,000	116,500,000	17.40
Paraguay	638,000	11,000,000	17.39
Austria-Hungary	4,905,000	64,363,000	14.27
Argentina	4,794,000	60,757,000	12.68
Cuba	1,573,000	19,515,000	12.40
Netherlands	5,347,000	61,408,000	11.49
Portugal	5,429,000	62,170,000	11.45
Spain	18,618,000	187,846,000	10.09
Sweden	5,199,000	49,593,000	9.54
German Empire	55,549,000	553,222,000	9.45
Canada	5,457,000	50,759,000	9.29
United States	80,372,000	640,323,000	7.97

A study of this table shows that the cost of monarchical forms of government is more expensive than republican. For instance, the per capita cost of Great Britain is \$21.39, while the cost of our government is but \$7.97.

Contrary to the popular notion, the cost of government is much less for the United States than it is for any other great nation. While this cost is at the rate of \$21.39 per person for the United Kingdom, \$17.84 for France, \$14.27 for Austria-Hungary, \$11.49 for the Netherlands, \$9.54 for Norway-Sweden and \$9.45 for the German Empire, it is only \$7.97 for the United States. These figures are cited from a report just issued by the Board of Statistics at Washington, and may be presumed to be correct. Of course, some of the expenditures of our State governments correspond to outlays made by the central authorities in most of the other countries, and an allowance should be made on this account. After making all reasonable reductions, however, in the cost of such governments as Great Britain, France and Germany to render the comparison with ours fairer, it is clear that we are in a much better position as regards the expenditure of our governmental machine than are the people of Europe.

In late years the first session of a Congress has usually lasted long into the warm weather, even in "Presidential" years. The adjournment of the Fifty-eighth Congress this year was unusually early. The Eighth Congress closed its first session on March 27, 1804, more than a month earlier. But then, a country of eighty million people has more business for its legislators than a country of six millions.

The total appropriations at the recent session of Congress amounted to \$781,574,629.99. Of this total, about \$3,000,000 is for the sinking fund or for deficiencies in the previous year, leaving the amount of expenditures authorized during the next fiscal year a little less than \$700,000,000.

How closely nations watch one another and how quick they are to learn of one another has been demonstrated in the United States Senate. When the naval appropriation bill came up, the item of expense for the construction of new battleships was opposed almost wholly on the ground that Japan, in her present war with Russia, had demonstrated the superiority of small vessels, like torpedo boats, and had shown the impotence of battleships in modern naval warfare.

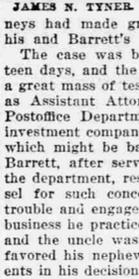
# GENERAL TYNER IS FREED.

## Government Loses Its Case Against Former Postal Officials.

Gen. James N. Tyner and his nephew, Harrison J. Barrett, tried in Washington on a charge of conspiracy growing out of the recent postal investigation, were acquitted after the jury had been out only twenty-two minutes. The verdict is regarded as a serious setback to the government's prosecution of the postal cases, as Gen. Tyner was one of the highest officials indicted and the government attorneys had made great efforts to secure his and Barrett's conviction.

The case was before the court nineteen days, and the government produced a great mass of testimony. Gen. Tyner, as Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, passed on bond investment companies and other concerns which might be barred from the mails. Barrett, after serving in this branch of the department, resigned to act as counsel for such concerns as might be in trouble and engage his services. In this business he practiced before Gen. Tyner, and the uncle was charged with having favored his nephew and the latter's clients in his decisions.

Gen. Tyner, who is 78 years old, has had a long record of public service. He was a member of Congress from Indiana from 1869 to 1875 and was made Postmaster General under Grant after serving as Second and First Assistant Postmaster General. He was Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department from 1889 to 1893 and was reappointed to the same position in 1897. His service was continuous until the charges against him forced his resignation a year ago.



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## SOUTHERN CITY FIRE-SWEPT.

### Twenty-eight Blocks in the Heart of Yazoo, Miss., Destroyed.

Fire starting at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning swept through Yazoo City, Miss., burning a strip of buildings twelve blocks long and three blocks wide. The burned district includes the whole business section, as well as many residences. All the banks, business houses, newspaper offices, the postoffice, the court house and the city hall, all churches and hundreds of residences were destroyed.

The fire started in Wise Bros' general merchandise store, in the middle of the principal business street, and spread in every direction. The water supply was poor and the flames were soon beyond the control of the fire department. The devastation of the business district is complete. Twenty-eight blocks were swept clean by the flames. Of the 200 buildings destroyed fifty were splendid residences, many of old colonial architecture and occupied by some of the wealthiest citizens of the South.

The only buildings of consequence directly exposed to the fire which escaped were the court house and the Fannie J. Ricks Memorial library and they were saved only by the sudden shifting of the wind. The buildings of the four banks were completely destroyed, but all money stored in the vaults was saved. The residence of John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House of Representatives, escaped the flames.

The city was placed under martial law as a result of the conflagration. Several negroes who were caught in an attempt to steal salvage had been arrested. Two military companies patrolled the burned district. The loss is variously estimated at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, and the insurance probably will approximate 50 per cent of the loss.

## BLAST KILLS THIRTEEN.

### Boilers of a Towboat Blow Up Near Louisville, Ky.

Thirteen persons were killed, three fatally injured and sixteen hurt by an explosion of boilers which demolished the towboat Fred Wilson, of Louisville, Ky., Thursday. The Wilson was the property of the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company and left Pittsburgh the previous Friday with six barges, twelve canalboats and four flats, bound for Louisville.

So great was the force of the explosion that the Wilson was literally blown to pieces and her hull sunk in eighteen feet of water. Two heavy pieces of her boiler were found almost 500 yards from the bank and her flag floats from the top of a tree near Riverview park, where it was blown with a piece of wreckage.

The Wilson arrived at Louisville at midnight, had proceeded down the river and was about to tie up when the explosion occurred. The cause of the accident is not known. Henry Sykes, first mate, could give no explanation of the cause of the explosion. He and Chief Engineer Walker were the only men on the boat who escaped injury. Neither man could give the names of the deck hands, nor did they know the name of a passenger who was making the trip with Captain Price.

The Wilson was built eighteen years ago and was reconstructed in part last year. She was valued at \$25,000, and was insured in the "special insurance," which all boats of the coal combine carry. Her length was 174 feet; 30 feet 8 inches beam.

## Roads for Alaska.

The American government has just taken the first step toward the construction of military roads in Alaska. Upon the urgent recommendation of the War Department Congress has appropriated \$25,000 for a survey and estimate of cost of a wagon road from Valdez to Fort Egbert, and an additional \$25,000 for surveying and locating a military trail between the Yukon river and Coldfoot, on the Koyukuk river.

## Chicago's Tragic Record.

During April there were 266 cases of death by violence in Chicago. Of these 6 were murders and 56 suicides; 30 deaths were caused by railroad accidents, either at grade crossings or otherwise, and 7 by accidents on various street railway lines; 2 were due to elevated railroad accidents and the others were caused by accidents in mills, falls, elevators, burns, careless handling of firearms, blood poisoning, electric wires, drowning and other causes.

Patronize those who advertise.



State Superintendent Fowler and Deputy McBrien have issued their annual circular to county superintendents and principals and it contains an indorsement of the Nebraska semi-centennial celebration and information of value to the school teachers and superintendents. The circular begins with an expression of gratitude to the superintendents for the faithful work done during the year and closes with the admonition to the teachers and superintendents to complete their work thoroughly in order to make the way clear for their successors to proceed with their own plans with little trouble. The circular holds that the advancement of the eighth grade to the high school should be a clearly defined step and that to remain in the eighth grade two years instead of one would be of vast benefit to the pupils. The superintendent also calls attention to the fact that his ruling and the ruling of the attorney general and the supreme court of other states that when a teacher is employed for a given length of time and the school is closed by the board because of a prevalence of disease, the district is responsible for the teacher's salary, has been overruled. According to a recent decision of the Nebraska supreme court, a teacher cannot collect pay on a contract when the school is closed by order of the board.

Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department at Washington, appreciating the necessity of passing upon certain features of the Kinkaid bill throwing open the northwest section of Nebraska for settlement under the amended homestead laws, has turned over to the geological survey for report that portion of the provisions of the bill wherein certain lands which, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, may be reasonably practicable of irrigation, are exempt from its provisions. The director of the survey, Prof. Wolcott, has commissioned two of his corps to look over the ground prior to the date when the bill goes into effect, June 28. The Kinkaid bill provides that the secretary of the interior shall, after examination, exempt from the provisions of the law those lands that may be reasonably practicable to irrigate by means of water conducted from natural streams by gravity, and the secretary shall, prior to the date when the law goes into effect, designate and exclude from entry lands, particularly along the North Platte River, which, in his opinion, it may be possible to irrigate through operations under the national irrigation law or by private enterprise.

A sample of the new combination cartridge belts with which the regular army is now being equipped has been received at the office of Adj. Gen. Culver. The belt is a combination of duck webbing and wire hooks, patterned something like a double handkerchief. Its chief merit is the combination of broad shoulder straps supporting the weight of the belt and having a clip together with the canteen from the shoulders. All of the fastenings are made to slide so that no matter whether the wearer leans to one side or the other the weight is evenly distributed. Pouches just large enough to hold five cartridges in a clip are attached to the belt, each with a flap covering held down by a snap. The canteen snaps onto the belt, while the knapsack, which is very large and roomy, is attached behind. An effort will be made to secure these new belts for the guard as soon as the regular army is supplied. They are designed especially to go with the new Springfield rifles with which the army is eventually to be equipped.

Commissioner Richards, of the general land office at Washington, D. C., will in a few days detail a special agent to go to Nebraska to look over the territory in that state which, under the provisions of the Kinkaid bill, may be entered upon for homestead purposes to the extent of 640 acres per homestead instead of the customary 160-acre tract as is now provided under the general homestead law. Commissioner Richards says he is moving as rapidly as possible in land matters, but his present force is inadequate to handle promptly the additional business which has been placed upon it. "I expect," said the commissioner, "to be in a position to detail one of my best men in a short while to look over the territory in western Nebraska covered by Representative Kinkaid's bill. The bill does not become effective until June 28, so there is an abundance of time within which to accomplish our end of the provisions."

The annual inspection of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian schools will be made this year by Inspector James E. Jenkins, of Iowa. He will in a few days reach the reservations and begin his inquiry. The investigation this year will be of particular interest in view of the fact that these reservations have recently been placed under the control of bonded school superintendents. For many years the Omahas and Winnebagoes were under the control of an agent. Then came the change. The agent was made school superintendent, but retired, however, after a few months' service and then it was decided by the commissioner of Indian affairs to divide the reservation, placing a bonded superintendent in charge of each. Inspector Jenkins goes to these reservations to ascertain how the new plan is working.

State Superintendent Fowler and Deputy McBrien are getting a touch of the strenuous that comes to persons who occupy these offices once each year. It is commencement work, and as both have established reputations as orators, they are just now in great demand. Each is booked for three weeks, six nights in a week, covering the state from one end to the other.

A member of the state board of equalization said Saturday that the work of finding the value of railroad property was beyond doubt a most difficult proposition, notwithstanding the enormous amount of data furnished by the railroads. This member also said it was his opinion that the board would finally arrive at a valuation upon a basis of the value of the stocks and bonds, and that there would be no record of the value of each item, as the majority of the board had at first voted.

# Was a Stroke of Genius.

Little boys can be reasoned with if one only knows the way to do it. The other evening on 130th street two young ladies were taking an evening stroll when, without warning, a herd of small boys, about eight in number, averaging from 10 to 12 years of age, surrounded them and with diabolical jeers refused to let them pass.

"You're our prisoners," shouted one. "An' we ain't never goin' ter let you pass," announced another.

They held hands firmly and in spite of the efforts of both young ladies resisted the feminine strength.

But not feminine tactics. "All right," said one of the girls, "we'll stay with you as prisoners. But you know the rule of this game if you play it right—and, of course, we wouldn't play it any other way—is to make us each kiss the boy we think is the prettiest. Now I think I like—"

But there was a scuffle, a yell of terror, says the New York Times, and the young ladies were left standing alone and free—with the vanishing backs of eight small boys tearing madly down the street.

## An Illustration.

He—What is a so-called summer engagement?

She—It's like this: Suppose we were engaged, and I happened to meet some other man I liked better. I would proceed to shake you for the new arrival. That would be a typical summer engagement.

He—But suppose I happened to meet some girl I liked better and proceeded to give you the merry toss?

She—Oh, in that case I'd sue you for breach of promise. See?

## Cure for Backache.

Randolph, Neb., May 30.—Cedar Co. has seldom heard of a more wonderful case than that of Mrs. Lucy Nicolls, of this place. For a long time Mrs. Nicolls suffered with very severe pains in the back and almost instantly these pains left her. She has tried doctors and everything, but nothing had helped her till she used Dodd's Kidney Pills. She says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills did me so much good I can't tell, it was so wonderful. My back hurt me all the time. I doctored and tried everything, but did not feel any better. I thought my life was short on earth, but now I feel like a new person. I used a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I do not feel the slightest ache or pain. I can turn and twist any way without feeling it, and I feel so proud of it I cannot hardly express my gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for what they have done for me."

## Inopportune Memories.

In the court-room, perhaps more than anywhere else, one may see how "the best-laid schemes" \* \* \* gang aft a-gley." A Western paper tells the story of a lawyer who had carefully planned the defense in a case he had in hand, and was delighted with the smooth way in which, so far, all his plans had been moving. There was one witness still to be examined, an innocent-minded old German who had known the lawyer from boyhood. His testimony, the lawyer felt, would have much weight with the jury, but in order that there might be no suspicion of collusion the lawyer deemed it safest to conceal the fact of the acquaintance.

All went well while the witness was in the hands of his old-time friend, the lawyer for the defense, who asked him such questions as were calculated to favor his client, but carefully omitted all which might give any hint of his close acquaintance with the witness.

But the innocent witness was yet to be questioned by the opposing counsel. Their first question was, "Do you know Mr. Carson?"—the defendant's counsel.

"Ya," answered the old German. "Do you know him very well?"

"Ya."

"Are you on intimate terms with him?"

"Ach, ya. I never come up to town that I do not see Hen-er-y. Why, I used to work for Hen-er-y's papa, and many dime I spanked Hen-er-y when he was not yet five year old. Ain't it, Hen-er-y?"

The lawyer for the defense, being an honest man, nodded his head in agreement with this friend of his childhood days, but he knew that the force of the testimony on which he had counted was considerably weakened.

## BOTH JAWS SHOT AWAY.

### Still a Successful Business Man.

A man who had both jaws shot away had trouble eating ordinary food, but found a food-drink that supplies the nutriment needed. He says:

"I have been an invalid since the siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, where I was wounded by a Minie ball passing through my head and causing the entire loss of my jaws. I was a drummer boy, and at the time was leading a skirmish line, carrying a gun. Since that time I have been awarded the medal of honor from the Congress of the United States for gallantry on the field.

"The consequences of my wound were dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and I finally proved ordinary coffee was very hard on my stomach, so I tried Postum and got better. Then I tried common coffee again and got worse. I did this several times, and finally as Postum helped me every time I continued to use it, and how often I think that if the Government has issued Postum to us in the Army how much better it would have been for the soldier boys than coffee.

"Coffee constipates me and Postum does not; coffee makes me spit up my food,